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(8)

18 April. Am starting out on another collecting trip for the Biological Survey, with F. A. De Trate as assistant, My wife also accompanies me, Got off at 2 P. M, 10°

19. Saw Agelaius tricolor between Poway and Bernardino, in small numbers, Also saw A. p. neutralis. Saw a few half, or third, grown Spermophilus b. fisheri. Shot one Lepus b. cinerascens, and failed three traps with it. Saw a ♂ Cymospiza amœna, Camped near 30m Valley Center, ~~on~~ in that valley, if such it is called. It is pretty well farmed, and is surrounded by chamisal-covered hills, with some oaks, presenting ~~and~~ an aspect of ~~my~~ valleys a thousand feet higher. Its altitude is about 1250.

20. Found the roads very hilly ~~the~~ during the day. Passed through Pala soon after noon. The San Luis Rey River had quite a stream, 75 feet wide by a foot deep, mostly flood water. Camped two miles north in the canon, by a singing brook

Had a Spilogale in a trap this morning, set two fox traps near the road, above and below camp, Had quite a hunt to find bait enough for these two traps. No birds or mammals in the part of the canon where we camped, and I had to go back down the canon a mile to get any. 14 m

21. 7 fox traps not disturbed, Caught one gopher, Saw a pair of 2 mountain quail in the road as I went to look at traps. A Megascops was around camp last night, I fired at the sound of its notes but did not get it. Drove through Temecula in the afternoon, Camped at the roadside in San Jacinto Plain.

22. Drove two miles and camped in some likely appearing hills, using a pool of rainwater on the roadside. A short time before reaching camp I saw some species of medium sized hawk, ~~two~~ — perhaps a prairie falcon, swooping at some object hidden by the fence at the roadside. Two smaller

birds, probably kingbirds, were worrying the hawk, to drive it away, but it persisted, As we came nearer a large golden eagle, showing a large white band in its tail, rose from beside the fence, The hawk followed the eagle but a short distance and flew off some distance to some eucalyptus trees and alighted, Mr. De Fratt shot three jackrabbits for bait, One camp is among hills showing exposures of granite and carrying considerable small brush, mostly chamise, Winchester is a few miles north, across a level valley mostly sown in grain, San Bernardino and San Jacinto Mts are in plain view, The snow seems to come lower San Jacinto Mts. than on the San Bernardino Mts. Chordiles texensis sings on the wing, as well as on the ground, a fluttering note series of monotonous notes,

23. We had out ten sets of traps baited for foxes last night, None were disturbed, I heard a black-chinned Sparrow this morning,

24. We drove through Hunt and San Jacinto yesterday and camped at the lower end of the canon. about 8 miles from San Jacinto, Put out three sets of traps last night, and had a Spitogale in one this morning. Foggy.
Drove to Idyllwild by 3 P. M, Camped in an old cabin half a mile east of the store,
26. Put in much of the day yesterday shooting for fox bait, I got out two pairs of traps and Mr. De Frate three, Mine were not disturbed but Mr. De Frate had a pair of foxes in his. He put out two more pairs today. There are plenty of trout (introduced) in the stream.
There are many improvements here, a large hotel, store, pavilion and several cottages.
May 4. On April 29, we packed the horses and went up to Tagquich Valley, leaving Mrs. S. in camp. We found but little snow until reaching the summit of the ridge, but that little made a hard struggle for the horses up the steep trail In Tagquitch Valley there was at our arrival a more snow drift

them bare ground, but by the time we left, three days later the bare ground predominated, Jaquith Valley is well forested with yellow pine and fir in about equal proportions, There are a few open places, the damper ones growing some grass later in the season, and the dry and rocky openings carrying small patches of brush, Ceanothus and chinquapin, Birds were few in species and in numbers, Mammals were also few, The ground squirrels and chipmunks were only just coming out of winter quarters, The utter absence of tracks in the snow accorded with our lack of finding any large mammals, We came down May 2. Our horses were glad to get hay again, as they had nothing but grain at the upper camp, Above Jaquith there was very little bare ground and higher now, It would not have been possible to take the horses up to Long or Round Valleys,

This so-called valley is a rough bunch of a few hundred acres on the eastern side of the mt. alt. about 8000,

Strawberry Valley is almost a mesa. It is on the southwestern side of San Jacinto Peak, and is partly enclosed by hills to the north and a higher ridge to the southeast. It was heavily timbered with yellow pine and some oak, fir and cedar. The best of the pine has been logged out, mills having been run here many years. The greater part of the land has passed into the hands of a company who have established a sanitarium here. The altitude is between 5000 and 6000, A fair graded road connects the valley with San Jacinto, 20 miles away.

15 De Frate went home,

16 Yesterday I saw at the animal park, near the Carlisle (?) Indian School, several Columbian Black-tailed Deer. The bucks had begun to grow new antlers, those of one being nearly full grown, and those of the others were several inches long. The tails were not as

wide as I had thought they would be, The dark stripe on the top did not extend quite to the tip of the tails, or, rather, the white hairs of the under surface seemed longer than the black ones above, and projected beyond them, curling up, There was a Badger in fine condition, It could scratch its sides with its hind feet nearly to the black dorsal strip, Once it bent its head down, forward, nearly to the base of its tail, and was quite supple.

Am camped just below the Limaseal hot spring, The brush and grass appears to contain an abundance of mammal life, I put out 15 traps (small) hurriedly last night and found six mice in them, of three species, and most of the other traps sprung. Cottontails are abundant, I shot four in half an hours walk this morning, I see many Neotoma nests, mostly old ones, Spermophils are abundant, I saw a fox track in the road

this morning, Heard a Megascops before daylight.
Other birds are common, of common species,
The blacksmith tells me that there are a few
deer around here, He has seen a doe and
(fawn?) in his alfalfa, He says that several
years ago he got one (or two?) Big-eared Foxes
near where Corona now stands, He says he
has hunted a great deal in the Santa Ana mountains
but has never seen a true squirrel or
chipmunk in this range,

There are several small patches of spruce
in sight, but I can see no pine yet. The
range appears clothed with chamisal to
the summit, except for the spruce, and
a few small oaks. He says the Trabuco
cañon is southwest of the main peak,

22. A day or two ago I saw, on 4th St San
Bernardino, two oriole nests in a palm tree,
The nests were attached to the under sides of
the palm leaves, One nest was new, and

probably contained eggs. The other nest was built (so the lady of the house told me) last year, and a brood was hatched in it. She says a pair, that she thinks were the same as were there last year, reared a brood in the old nest this year, the young leaving the nest nearly a fortnight ago. She thinks that the same bird built the new nest but as the bird is shy she has not seen it very distinctly. The old nest is rimmed with fresh excrement, as if the young still roosted there. The nest is of the shape made by C. cucullatus nelsoni, and I believe the birds to be of that species.

In driving over here (Hersons ranch) on coming along Lytle when it runs in the wash just before reaching Warm Creek, I saw a number of Astragalinus tristis salicamans. One male was very bright, nearly as yellow as eastern birds, All other males seen

were in the olive gren plumage, with occasionally some yellow patches.

There are two pairs of Bryants Cactus Wrens around this house. One pair has a brood of nearly fledged nestlings in a Yucca baccata on the hillsides

While watching some black-tailed gnatcatchers this morning and squeaking to attract them a Pasadena thrasher flew almost to me and came close about in the brush. She seemed so anxious that I supposed she must have a nest ful of young near. On looking about I found the nest, containing one egg. She may have had young in the brush near by. I found a nest of Anthony towhees containing nearly fledged young. In my traps this morning were one Amychomys, three Microtus, five Protomys intermedius and about a dozn Perognathus gambeli. Quite a number of traps were sprung.

23. Neotoma intermedia (?) is abundant here at R. B. Herrons ranch, I caught nine last night, two under the house, one in the trap at the henny house set for skunks and baited with meat, and six in traps set among the cactuses along the wash, plus two legs, the captives having torn loose, Those inhabiting the wash do not pile up large nests, - merely a few twigs among the "tuni" cactuses, They probably live in burrows among the cactuses, I got them mostly in traps set in runways
During the day I caught a Lepus cinnascens in the meat baited trap at the henny house, Is it possible the hare meant to eat the flesh?

24. At noon the Pasadena thrashers nest contained three eggs, The parent sat very close, allowing me to stand within four feet and look at her,
(The eggs were fresh when blown).

27. I got a flying squirrel today. Mr. Palmer told me that if I would come over to their place above the old Talmage saw mill he would go with me. I got there about 10 o'clock and we went up the gulch beyond the house. The first stub we came to was the one he and R. B. Herron got one out of some years ago (type of *sinuosus*). It had two woodpecker holes in one side; the lower about 30 feet from the ground, the upper one ten feet higher. When Mr Palmer struck the stub with his axe the squirrel ran out of the lower hole and up to the other, just before reaching it I shot it. She was a ♀ that appears to have suckled young this season but the udder was dry. The stomach contained a finely divided mass that appears to have been acorns. We pounded all the stubs we could find in an hours walk, but found no more.

Last night I had out 42 mouse traps, and this morning they had three mice, one a *P. gambeli*, the other two being apparently

Rhoads' P. major, the types coming from this locality. One was caught at a rock, the other under a log.

Tucson Arizona,

June 12.

Several days ago I saw what I thought was a gopher mound on the edge of the potrero. I set a C & T trap in it. Each morning I found it filled without springing. As the burrow was very small I finally set an Out o' Sight trap in it, and next morning I had a Perognathus penicillatus in it. I have since caught Thomomys in the creek bank, very similar to fulvus nigricans in looks.

The notes of the Cal. Yellow-billed Cuckoo are a loud, rapid, harsh cak-cak-cak-etc, often followed by a lower co-o-o, — sometimes the notes are cu-cu-etc

Yesterday we shot an adult and a juv Dendroica aestiva sidymensis. The juv. was somewhat more yellowish below, - wing coverts and tip of tail tinged with buffy brown. I heard the notes of

the adult. They frequented the upper parts of the large mesquits, in the heavy forest. Their actions somewhat resembled those of warblers, principally in flight and restlessness.

We have taken two sets (3 & 2) of Asturina plagiata. They were in big mesquits in forest, 40 & 50 feet from the ground. The nests are composed of dry mesquit twigs, and are lined with green mesquit leaves. We saw very few of the birds, and shot the male of each nest. One of the females was in the brown plumage, the male being gray.

Mammals are scarce here (1½ miles east (or s.e.) of the old church) Birds are but moderatly plentiful. White-winged doves are breeding quite commonly. We got but one set of eggs of Micropallas whitneyi, but must have seen more than 20 broods of young in nests. We were fortunate in getting several sets of Myiarchus m. magistra. Found no hatched young

Harry caught a Mephitis having much white on the back and tail, which does not seem to me to be estor, I have seen no signs of others yet, The first mammal I caught here was a very large Perognathus of the smooth haired section, I do not know it, I got it at the foot of a volcanic hill, at the edge of the mesquits, I see an occasional Dipus allini in the heavy mesquit timber, and shot one, They seem out of place in the forest, Cottontails are not common, I have seen but one L. texensis a half grown one, The pitié of the Cooper Tanager is similar to that of the Western Tanager, but louder and more emphatic, Its song is also louder, There are quite a number of Western Martins on the volcanic hill north of camp, 3/4 being males, The males shot have the sexual organs well developed, while those of the females were nearly dormant, They appeared to be selecting nesting sites in the old woodpecker holes in the giant cactuses,

but something gave me the impression that it was not in earnest. If migrating they are very late. The Fs shot were very light colored. The only other Swallow seen was a single bank or rough-winged one. Thru are a few Least Vireos in the mesquit forest. I have seen no Song Sparrows yet, except perhaps one in a wheat field. Lucy Warblers are rather common, and we have found several nests, about the trunks, as usual. Long-tailed Chats are much in evidence, to the ear. One here has a set of notes that much resembles the bip-bip-bip of the Olive-sided Flycatcher.

We took a nest and eggs of Arizona Pyrrhuloxia in the edge of the timber close to an Indians house in the field. The parents were not shy about the nest, which was found by the male going to and standing close by it. Their notes are quite loud, but pleasant. They are not common. We have seen no Arizona Cardinals yet.

July 16 Lytle Creek, S. B. Co. Cal,

A Mephitis o. holzneri (??) caught here last night has but two ducts from the anal scent gland, or glands rather, one on each side of the anus. These are situated a little above the middle (near the tail) on each side. The anus must be everted to a considerable degree before these openings are visible, when they appear like two large pimples or small red mammae. A M estor ~~for~~ that I examined in the Santa Rita Mts. Arizona had but two of these papillae, though if I remember rightly Coues says that Mephitis has six of these papillae ± opening from the scent gland.

I have been unable to kill any skunk so dead that it did not "throw" its scent.

July 20 Lytle Creek,

Have been hunting for Bighorns here. Mr. Purdue has been showing me where they used to be found. He says he has killed quite a number about Lytle Creek, 20 or more I suppose, but he has killed

none for six years. He has shown me several "cliffs" where they used to run, At the cliff on the head of North Fork, north of Baldy we found no signs. At the head of South Fork at one cliff I saw tracks of a lamb or two, and ~~on~~ near another cliff ½ mile north Purdue saw a bed of a ewe and ~~two~~ fresh tracks of her lamb in the bed, At the "John Glenn" cliff on Middle Fork, on our first visit I saw tracks of two ewes or smallish rams not more than a day or two old, They had been drinking at the spring under the cliff. Five days later I went back and climbed to the top of the ridge by way of a steep gulch at the side of the cliff, I found no more signs at the spring or in the trail under the cliff, On the crest of the ridge were some tracks one to three days old, but I think they were made by deer, The same day Purdue went to another cliff further up Middle Fork, Near it he got a glimpse of two bighorns, but not distinct enough to see if they were ewes or rams

still further up he saw tracks of others, half a dozen animals, he thinks. He believes that the bighorns like to rest on and near the "cliffs", going then to play awhile after drinking. He says that on the high ridge between Middle and South Forks he has seen holes dug in the soil, which he thinks were made by Bighorns pawing up roots to eat. I feel somewhat skeptical about its having been done by Bighorns. He thinks they do not roam about much, unless disturbed and that they then go to another cliff at some distance. He has formed but little opinion as to the food of the Bighorns. It is my belief that these animals roam about more and frequent the cliffs less than he gives them credit for. I also think they are fewer in number than he supposed. The cliffs that he has shown me naturally vary somewhat in character, but they are practically very perpendicular, though sometimes becoming nearly so,

some are a succession of narrow terraces, forming an exceedingly steep hillside; but most comparatively smooth faces of soft rock, which crumbles of under action of the weather, ie, frost, heat, rain and wind, the fragments rolling to the bottom and being carried on down the gulch by the next freshet. Such cliffs afford but few places that even a bighorn can find footing on. Most of these cliffs are at the head of side gulches, and are sometimes of considerable extent, say from 1000 to 2000 feet in perpendicular ~~alti~~ height, and are usually about as broad.

It is probable that the Bighorns often resort to the shelves on these cliffs to sleep, to avoid the attacks of pumas, which are said to prey on them. The Bighorns have a goat-like propensity for climbing out on rocks, etc, where they can look down on the surrounding region. At the "John Elum Cliff" a gulch comes down from the ridge in such a way as to nearly cut

off a small part of the cliff and leave but a hundred feet or so of nearly perpendicular cliff below this part of the gulch, the small part of the cliff is at an angle with the larger, making a sort of amphitheater; at the foot of the cliff the gulch resumes its course, and 600 yards down it is the spring, below which the gulch forms a short low canon filled with alder trees. Perdue tells me that he and another hunter came up to the spring and found signs of the recent presence of bighorns, Continuing a few yards on up around the head of the gulch they saw seven bighorns not more than 50 yards distant. They shot five, one of the others succeeding in climbing the cliff up to the gulch above and the other passing around and up to the right. He says they all seemed determined to go to the right, though the way of escape appears more easy to the left, but I think they could not have gone far

enough in that direction to have escaped in the end, while if once over the near-by ridge to the right they could get away for good, He says he has killed most of those he got at similar short ranges.

21 July, Lytle Creek, Cal,

Some days since I caught a Sorex (perhaps vagrans) in an "out-o'-sight" trap, set in a very wet place in grass in the cienega. The soil there was so wet that the trap ~~was~~ was wet from ~~absobtion~~ absorbtion. This morning I had another Sorex in the same trap, and another in a nearby trap, similarly situated. One of these is moulting, about the head. The color above is a dark pepper-and-salt mixture, and the new hair on the head is a slight shade lighter. Below it is a very pale brown, (old hair), but the new hair on the throat and fore part of the neck is much lighter, a silver gray one might say, and this hair is very short. The traps were set in Microtus runs and were not baited. 2 more caught later.

6 Aug, San Bernardino Mts,

Several days ago we caught and skinned a "garter" snake that contained 10 young snakes nearly ready for birth. When on Bayside Creek a "gopher" snake was brought me that contained 8 eggs as large as pullet eggs. These showed no embryonic signs.

Young Blue-fronted Jays are common here about the old camp grounds. Yesterday 12 were in camp before we were up. They did not scratch the straw for grain but flirted it aside with the bill. Several times I saw jays fly up against the sides of the pines and cling to the bark. At our camp in Hamaker Flat one took possession of a stump on which we had cleaned some trout and drove off all others that attempted to feed there. It did not make vigorous protests, but they were heeded all the same. All jays I saw appeared to be young of this year.

Chipmunks have been scarce on these mountains until yesterday, when I shot three *E. speciosus* and one im. *E. bernardinus*. The last is the only one seen so far of this species.

Sciurus griseus anthonyi in running about on the ground carries its tail gently curved thus  . They seem to wander quite a distance from their home tree, and if interrupted run back on the ground, rather than take to some other tree unless hard pressed. They have been feeding on the single pine cones some time already. I see very few individuals yet. There are a few *Passerella* here, frequenting the low dense *Ceanothus* bush on the hillsides

8 Aug. Fawnskin Valley

I shot two *E. bernardinus* today. Each one was sitting upright on a rock, eating something held in its paws. The food of the first one I did not find; that of the other was a small mushroom. *E. speciosus* is common

here, I shot four today with the "aux".
The Thomomys here are large, Two caught today are monsters of their kind, one weighing 8 oz., and the other 9 oz. A few seem to be of another lighter, smaller species. Gopher mounds are very abundant. There are some Spermophilus fishuri here, and I heard a Sciurus this morning. I also shot an o C. merriami here, so there are at least five species of Sciuridae here, besides possibly the flying-squirrel, in this valley and its near neighborhood. Mice are scarce here. Mr. Wright found one of the true junipers near camp yesterday and today I photographed it. It was 11 ft 2 inches in ~~diameter~~ circumference (3-6) four feet from the ground, and must be 80 to 100 feet high. I do not recollect seeing any other tree of this species before. I have seen several robins here.

14 Aug. Bear Valley, San Bernardino Mts.

An adult ♂ Naphitis o holzneri caught last night has but the two ducts for the scent glands, (See July 14 th, note), These ducts emerge at the summit of a mammae like papilla, that are protruded by eversion of the anus. Callospermophilus bernardinus in some cases makes its burrow in the soil of open level land, I notice an unusual scarcity of woodpecker holes in all this part of the this range, The birds are also scarce, At our camp on Knights ranch there were a number of cliff swallows nests on the pine trees, I saw only single nests, but in one tree there were four at various heights, the lowest one being about 25 feet from the ground, All nests seen were placed at the under side of the junction of a limb with the body of the tree, The parents were feeding their young in one nest yet, (12th)

17 aug, Bluff Lake, S. B. Mts, Cal,

The "lake" used to be a pond of an acre or so at the lower end of a ciemga. A ditch was cut to drain it, so now there is only the remnant of a pond with a small patch of round tules. Around the edges of the ciemga I found traces of Microtus, but as the ciemga (the lower half mile) is fenced and has been closely pastured several seasons the mice have mostly gone elsewhere. Above the field is a narrow strip of ciemga that has not been fed off, and is well grassed yet. In that part I saw a well traveled run. Yesterday I skinned a ♀ Eutamias speciosus, that appears to have suckled one brood of young this season. She contained four rather small foetuses. She had not attained her post-breeding fulness yet; another evidence of her having bred before this season. I think this is the first time I have found any evidence of any Eutamias rearing two broods of young in one season. Yesterday I heard an immature Callospermophilus making a series of sharp

27 Aug - Box Spring. Yesterday I saw a Lepus
audubonii go into a burrow. It was sitting quietly in
open ground (plain) and I walked toward it. When
about 100 yards away it went down into a burrow, as
if it was a usual thing. About the entrance was some
droppings showing that the burrow had been used by a
burrowing owl. Burrowing owls are plentiful here.
Molossa intermedia seems to live in pairs, probably at
all seasons. This is likely to be the case in all species

